INTRODUCING THE 'ORGANISATIONAL DATA READINESS TOOL'

Extract from our Case Study from November 2020
THE FIRST STEP TO BREAK THROUGH BARRIERS, IS TO ASSESS DATA SHARING READINESS ALONG FOUR MAJOR DOMAINS

DATA READINESS ASSESSMENT FRAMEWORK

1. DATA AVAILABILITY
   - Completeness
   - Integrity
   - Linked
   - Timely

2. DATA MANAGEMENT
   - Infrastructure
   - Communication
   - Procedures

3. PROCESS
   - Policies
   - Assessment
   - Data-driven culture

4. PEOPLE
   - Leadership
   - Data Team
   - IT Team
   - General staff

RATIONALE

Who is this framework meant for?
• This framework is applicable for any institution that is thinking about using data to improve its work and/or looking to partner with others around data sharing

Why is the framework important?
• These four key domains have been shown to be pivotal in determining whether institutions can effectively engage with data internally and are ready to maximize impact of data sharing arrangements

When should it be applied?
• It should be applied early on when thinking about using data, to help guide the institutions to maximize impact of data and then revisited periodically to ensure that improvements are being made and/or maintained

SOURCE: ADAPTED FROM CCSSE’S INSTITUTIONAL DATA READINESS ASSESSMENT TOOL
### OVERVIEW OF SUB-DOMAINS AND INDICATORS (I OF II)

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<th>SUB-DOMAIN</th>
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| **1. DATA AVAILABILITY** | Completeness | • Volume and breadth of data is sufficient from which to draw analysis  
• Historical data is available for a sufficient period to conduct predictive analysis |
|                   | Integrity  | • Data sources are confirmed for reliability  
• Databases are monitored to ensure contents are accurate and are cleaned if needed |
|                   | Linked     | • Standardized categories and codes regardless of who is responsible for collecting  
• Institutional data systems are linked to other internal systems |
|                   | Timely     | • Data requests are meet quickly and efficiently.  
• Data is available before decisions are made, not after. |
| **2. DATA MANAGEMENT** | Infrastructure | • Data warehouse exists to combine information from databases to permit customized analysis  
• User-friendly, graphical software allows non-IT users to access databases,  
• Snapshots of data are taken at pre-defined times and are archived as historical reports |
|                   | Communication | • An official data dictionary is available to all users of data  
• An inventory and flowchart of the relationship of various data systems is available for end-users  
• A schedule of routine data reports is shared throughout the institution |
|                   | Procedures  | • Standard roles and responsibilities have been assigned for data management and shared  
• There are standard written procedures for using and altering data, to ensure data is not lost  
• Privacy, confidentiality, and appropriate access to data, particularly for personal data |

Source: Adapted from CCSSE’s Institutional Data Readiness Assessment Tool
## OVERVIEW OF SUB-DOMAINS AND INDICATORS (II OF II)

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| 3. PROCESS | Policies            | - Internal data policy covers collection, storage, analysis and sharing, and aligns with national regulation  
- There is a process for reconciling competing information that may not agree  
- Regular audits of data and databases are conducted to ensure data quality.                                                                                                                                                                                                 |
|         | Assessment             | - There is frequent dialog about what information is critical for the institution to know  
- The institution routinely assesses its ability to use data to make decisions.  
- There is a periodic review of which routine reports are actually used and by whom                                                                                                                                                                                                 |
|         | Data-driven culture    | - The institution regularly collects, analyzes, and reports data  
- The strategic plan that uses data and converts that data into actionable information  
- In general, data is used to guide discussion                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                 |
| 4. PEOPLE | Leadership            | - Frequently use data to make decisions  
- Emphasizes the importance of data across the organization  
- Promotes a culture of data sharing, connecting data, IT and end-users                                                                                                                                                                                                 |
|         | Data team              | - Able to use a range of analytical techniques, to meet institutional needs  
- Helps users make sense of large amounts of data and assess data reliability  
- Takes an active role in identifying big picture issues facing the institution                                                                                                                                                                                                 |
|         | IT team                | - Routinely prepares data for decision-making  
- Puts data tools, e.g., software and hardware, in the hands of end-users and trains them  
- Has adequate programming expertise to meet the institution’s demand for data                                                                                                                                                                                                 |
|         | General team           | - Provided the tools and training needed to use data  
- Encouraged to use data-driven decision making  
- Skilled at converting data to actionable information and can clearly communicate why                                                                                                                                                                                                 |

**Source:** Adapted from CCSSE’s Institutional Data Readiness Assessment Tool
THE ASSESSMENT TOOL HELPS TO IDENTIFY WHICH AREAS NEED MORE WORK IN ORDER TO MAXIMIZE DATA IMPACT

OUTCOMES OF ASSESSMENT:
- High-level scoring by domains and sub-domains
- Understanding of areas that need improvement and/or support
- Facilitation of productive dialogue internally, that pushes the institution closer to data readiness

EXAMPLE OF ASSESSMENT RESULTS

INVITATION: AGRIFIN HAS DEVELOPED THIS DATA READINESS TOOL THAT IT IS BEING TESTED INTERNALLY. IF YOU ARE INTERESTED IN TESTING THE TOOL WITH US, PLEASE CONTACT US AT:

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CONTACT

Reach out to us if you want to use the tool for your organisation.

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